blood plasma and other things to the public at the present moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Blood plasma, you have not stopped. Human blood plasma you have not stopped.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: We have not stopped but the thing is that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about human blood. This question is about human blood...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: I was just telling you...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You answer through the Chair.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM : ... that the blood plasma...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are supposed to answer through the Chair.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Sir, the thing is that so far as the question of giving blood transfusion is concerned, we have a compulsory provision that no blood transfusion should be made until that is free from virus.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Where there is a need, how do you make available to the person concerned?

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: After the tests have declared it safe.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने प्रकरण प्रकाश में आए हैं या ऐनिमल बेस वैक्सीन या मैडिसन के आधार पर आइडेंटिफाइ किए गए हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई? साथ ही क्या कुछ ऐसे डानिक और वैक्सीन बनाए जाने पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है और उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है जो लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती है?

श्री रफीक आलम : मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि ब्लड में कोई इंफैक्शन नहीं हुआ है, अभी तक हमारी नोटिस में नहीं आया है। जहां तक ह्यूमन ब्लड का सवाल है उसके लिए हमने आलरेडी आर्डर कर दिया है कि जब तक फुल्ली टैस्टेड नहीं होगा तब तक उसका मैन्यु-फैक्चर नहीं किया जायगा।

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that blood based life-saving drugs which have been found to be harmful after the tests, have been destroyed. Then I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to make up the shortage due to the destruction of these vaccines and medicines.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Sir, we have imported medicines quite sufficiently. So, there is no complaint that there is no medicine available. We have imported blood products free from virus.

Setting up of a Unit for producing Oral Polio Vaccine at Chola, U.P.

*102. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Immunological and Biological Corporation Ltd. had decided to set up a unit at village Chola in Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh, to produce oral polio vaccine; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made in the production of the vaccine so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* below)

Statement

Setting up of a unit for producing Oral Polio Vaccine at Chola, U.P.

Yes Sir, to implement and manage the R&D—cum production unit for oral polio vaccine, a new company namely Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. was incorporated in March 1989, in the public sector under the Companies Act, 1956. A Letter of Intent (LOI) for setting up the R&D—cum-production unit to manufacture 100 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccine has been granted by the Ministry of Industry. A Memorandum of Understanding for Technology Consultancy Cooperation between India and USSR for this project has been signed. Land for the project has been a acquired. Provisional 'no objection certificate' for site clearance from environmental angle has been obtained from the concerned State and Central agencies/departments. Layout plans have been finalised. Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL), a Govt. of India undertaking has been engaged for Engineering Consultancy and construction management. Detailed engineering of the plant and other necessary facilities has been commenced. Recruitment and training of core personnel for the project has also commenced.

SHRI HARI SINGH: Sir, polio is a deadly disease and is uncontrollable at the present time May I know how much time is going to be taken to complete the project and what is the final phase and programme of implementation of this project?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: The project will be finally completed by 1991, that is, the finished indigenous vaccine will be produced in 1991. We are getting into the first phase of the factory that is being set up in U.P. in Bulandshahr, and by 1990 we will have preparation of formulation from the imported vaccine concentrates from the Soviet Union.

SHRI HARI SINGH: This is very important for our country, for the children, for the boys and girls. May I know as to what is the final programme of this project and whether any hospital is also going to be attached to this factory for polio treatment and whether there is any procedure laid down for recruitment of the local people in this project and whether people from outside will be recruited.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: According to statistics, about 66 per cent of the children in the world affected by polio are in India. As the hon. Member knows, it is a disease which cannot be cured; it can only be prevented. That is why we are going into production of this vaccine, Oral Polio Vaccine and later, killed Polio Vaccine which have been demonstrated and found effective in the rest of the world in order to prevent this deadly disease.

कुमारी सईदा बानू: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि गांव चोला में आपने जो स्टार्ट किया है इसके लिए मेरी तरफ से आपको बधाई है। और भी स्टेट के इंटीरियर गांव में मेडिकल सहूलियत देने के लिए क्या आपने कोई विचार किया है? मध्य प्रदेश के किसी इंटीरियर गांव में इस तरह का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए कोई विचार किया है? यह मैं जानना चाहती हूं।

श्री सभापति : यह तो लिमिटेड सवाल है।

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: This vaccine will be produced in Bulandshahr but that is not meant for that place only; it is for the whole country. We will produce 100 million doses of vaccines in India which will be sufficient for covering most of the requirements of India. In addition, of course, we have plan to set up a Killed Polio Vaccine factory in Gurgaon, and both together would meet the requirements of the Indian situation.

श्री सुरेन्द्र जोशी : सभापति महोदय, पोलियो वैक्सीन हमारे इम्युनाइजेशन प्रोग्राम में भी आता है। मैं माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता कि यह जो पोलियो वैक्सीन बनेगा तो क्या वह हमारे मुल्क की क्लाइमेट का सूट करते हुए बनेगा? क्या वह की गर्मी को बर्दाश्त कर सकेगा? और पोलियो ड्रॉप जो बनेंगे वह यहां की गर्मी से खराब नहीं होंगे इसकी कोई गारंटी इन्होंने दी है? इसका मूल कारण यह है कि आज तक जितने भी वैक्सीन हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते है उनके लिए एक मिनिमम टेम्परेचर मैंनटेन करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय लाखों की तादाद में थर्मस फ्लास्क खरीदती है। जो थर्मस फ्लास्क अस्पतालों में नहीं रहते है, डाक्टरों और नर्सों के घरों में रहते हैं और वैक्सीन खराब हो जाते हैं और इस वैक्सीन को लगाने से लोग पोलियो का दुःख भोगते है। इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रिसर्च और डवलपमेंट विभाग ओरल ड्रोप्स पर काम कर रहा है, क्या उसमें क्लाइमेट पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है या नहीं, ताकि क्लाइमेट को मैंनटेन किया जा सके?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: This oral polio vaccine has been in use in India since 1978. It is imported vaccine and it has been found fairly effective. But I agree with the hon. Member that this vaccine requires a very cold temperature for preservation. In fact, it requires --20° centigrade. This is the temperature required to keep it in good condition. This is a Problem we have and, therefore, the Ministry of Health, as a part of the Technology Mission, is to establish a coldstorage chain in India so that the vaccines are delivered in good condition.

Apart from this, we are going into *as I said, to produce the killed* polio vaccine which does not require that low temperature. When that comes, the cold storage question would be easier. but that also would reqire a cold storage system. As I said, this is being developed by the Ministry of Health. We, in the Ministry of Science and Technology, are concerned with research and development and production of this vaccine.

श्री धर्म पाल : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत और सोवियत यूनियन के दरमियान जो मेमरेंडम आफ अंडरस्टेंडिंग हुआ है और इसमें जो प्रोजेक्ट बननी है उसकी लागत क्या होगी, क्योंकि उसकी सब चीजें मुकम्मल हो चुकी है, उसे इक्विपमेंट की क्लीयरेंस हो गई है और मेमरेंडम आफ अंडरस्टेंडिंग भी हो गया है तो कब तक इसका उत्पादन शुरू हो जाएगा?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, this Corporation is being set up under, what you call, technical consultancy collaboration with the Soviet Union. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 16 crores. We will get technical knowhow from the Soviet Union. Our people will get training there. Soviet ex-

perts will also come here and help us in establishing the factory. Our scientists and experts are going to the Soviet Union, seeing and examining their large factory producing this vaccine so that they will get not only the technology but they will also know the method of manufacture. As I said, the factory will be completed by 1991 and it will go into commercial production.

*103 *The Questioner (Shri Basudeb Mohapatra) was absent. For answer*, vide *col.* 25 *infra*)

*104. (*The questioner (Shri V. Gopalsamy and Shri Pasumpon the Kiruttinan) were absent. For answer.* vide *Col.* 29 *infra*)

Drugs for the National Health Programme

*105. SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIYA: †
DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will thr Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have appointed a committee to review the list of drugs required for the National Health Programmes;

(b) if so, when the Committee had submitted its report and what are the findings of the committee;

(c) whether his Ministry has revised the list based on the findings of the committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have communicated the revised list to the Department of chemicals and Petrochemicals; and

(f) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (*See below*).

(e) to (f) Do not arise.

Statement

The committee to review the list of drugs under ategory-I of the Drug Price control Order (DPCO), 1987, submitted its report in November 1988. The Committee recommended drugs for 11 National Programme for fixing price under Category-I of the DPCO, 1987. The Committee based its recommendations on threaupeutic considerations without taking into account factors like production, availability and consumption. The Committee also sugastedcertain changes in the existing list of Category I drugs for recategorisation under Category-II of DPCO, 1987.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in consulation with Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals has decided that all matters pertaining to inclusion of drugs for price control would be decided by an inter-ministerial Standing Committee constituted by the Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals with representatives from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and other concerned Ministries. It was, therefore decided that it would not be necessary to pursue the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Minister of Health & Family welfare

†The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya.